



THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8, 1904.

THE ARREST OF EX-MAYOR McCUE, of Charlottesville, on the charge of murdering his wife last Sunday night, was not surprising to any one who read the *Gazette's* accounts of that horrible domestic tragedy. There was from the first every reason to believe that the unfortunate woman met death at the hands of him who nineteen years ago promised before God and man to love, honor and to protect her. The terrible affair is but a repetition of the old story. The wife's existence had been rendered miserable by the disloyalty of her husband, and chronic marital jars obliterated the domestic felicity and peace which should brood over those who pledge their truth to each other. But the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde life of the ex-Mayor is doubtless but one of the many instances where what should be happy households are distracted by heads of families upon whom the serious responsibility of setting proper examples rests. They all do not die with their boots on, nor do all commit uxoricide, but occasionally some shocking tragedy follows, seemingly as a warning to all that "that which is done in secret shall be proclaimed from the house-top." The mask has been thrown aside in McCue's case and the blood of his wife is now crying for vengeance. The history of the individual who now figures as a wife murderer is suggestive. Rich and popular, with a wife and four interesting young children, he was in a position to procure anything reasonable to satisfy human desires. In his intercourse with his fellowmen he was companionable and his popularity caused him to be elected Mayor of Charlottesville on three separate occasions. But, stupid though it may seem, he deliberately placed a skeleton in his own closet to cast its weird shadow upon the existence of his young wife whose patience and endurance must have been seriously taxed. The cup of bliss was poisoned almost at the threshold of life, and as the years passed by conditions for the wife grew worse and worse until the coup de grace had been finally given her by her husband.

EUGENE V. DEBS, who a decade or more ago superinduced a strike of railroad operatives, causing the loss of millions of dollars in wages and much damage to property, is now posing as the candidate of the social democracy for President of the United States. He spoke at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Thursday night. Domestic and foreign champions of socialism made themselves conspicuous in the hall. His speech was characterized by resentment toward ex-President Cleveland for the part he took in restoring quiet to the country during the Pullman strike. The speaker spoke in contempt of Judge Parker, who, he alleged, received his nomination at the hands of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Debs further said that Mr. W. J. Bryan would stultify himself in voting for the judge. Workingmen surely have just cause to beware of Debs. While there is not the slightest possibility of him being elected President, he is nevertheless calculated to keep alive a spirit of discontent which all classes would rejoice to see extinguished. Debs brought much distress upon honest workmen when in the zenith of his power, and he is calculated to reproduce similar scenes should he again be allowed to forge to the front. The great mass of laboring men have had enough of Debs. He was, from every point of view, the most unfortunate of all labor leaders who have waxed and waned during the past score of years. He lacks wisdom and everything else which enter into the make-up of a natural-born leader of men.

MANY CURIOUS allegations are made in suits for divorce. Mrs. C. W. Scheidt has begun an action for limited divorce in the New York Supreme Court against her husband, Charles Scheidt. Mr. and Mrs. Scheidt were married in New York on Oct. 10, 1894. There are no living children. It is asserted by Mrs. Scheidt that her husband "on thousands of occasions since the marriage between him and the plaintiff has beaten her with his closed fists, called her vile names and threatened her life," and "that notwithstanding the fact that the defendant is in receipt of an income in the neighborhood of at least \$12,000 a year and has at least an interest of \$25,000 in the firm of which he is supposed to be a partner, he has been paying the plaintiff at the rate of twenty-five cents a day and when he would return at night would demand an accounting of what the plaintiff had done with the twenty-five cents and threatened to kill her if she refused to divulge the facts." Mrs. Scheidt also swears that her husband has in his fits of ill-temper smashed the dishes in their apartment house.

ALEXANDER SEDGWICK, a New York millionaire, either in a freak or with a desire for notoriety, has dined Booker

Washington, and the fact is being announced in many papers throughout the country. Mr. Sedgwick says he found his guest was "a dignified gentleman." No one has ever questioned the fact that Washington is gentlemanly in his deportment and, compared with the bulk of his race, intelligent and sensible, but he would probably manifest more discretion were he to decline to accept invitations when the motive is apparent. In this city during the civil war a white man, who had been seized with a strange mania, invited a colored man (prominent here at the time) to dine with him. The darky declined and gave his reasons for doing so.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.

Democrats here are somewhat disappointed, but not at all discouraged, by the result of the State election in Vermont. It was known here that the democratic national committee decided some weeks ago to make no special effort to keep down the republican majority in the State, and confined itself to encouraging the State leaders to bestir themselves with a view to restoring the party organization to effective shape. The national committee felt it could not afford to sacrifice any of its limited resources for merely sentimental reasons in a State so hopelessly republican as Vermont. The republican national committee sent into the State the best orators it had on its list, including Speaker Cannon, Vice Presidential Candidate Fairbanks and Secretary of War Taft, while Senator Proctor and the republican State committee made one of the most thorough canvasses of the State ever made, even in a Presidential year. With a knowledge of these facts in mind, democrats here are not at all disturbed because Vermont has given about its usual Presidential year majority for the republicans. In view of these efforts it is remarkable that the administration did not succeed in increasing the republican majority. Indeed, it did not even exceed 48,050, while in 1896 it was 53,426 and in 1900 it was 48,441.

Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell, in a decision made public today, rules that employees of the army ordnance department, who are paid by the day and did not work on September 5, Labor Day, cannot be paid for their time. "While Labor Day is made a holiday by law," he says, "yet it is nowhere provided by statute that per diem employees shall receive the same pay on that day as on other days."

THE MANASSAS BATTLE.

As stated in the *Gazette* of that day, the first problem of the army maneuvers came to an unexpected termination at noon yesterday when the umpires stopped the combat. While General Grant, commanding the Blue army, was considered by some as having obtained the final strategic advantage in the problem of the last two days, the chief umpire, Colonel Wagner, explains that it was not possible to accord to either General Grant or General Bell the distinction of victory. The problems as they are worked out contain too many obstructions to give them any great military value, and it has already become a serious question whether the next maneuvers will have such problems as were presented in last year's maneuvers and now in this vicinity. Tactically the victory was with General Bell, although the umpires said after the cessation of hostilities that General Grant's advance on the center was "unsustained." No plain or practical decision will ever be rendered by the umpires, at least for the public. They will withhold their views just as the referees did in the naval maneuvers last year.

But to the eye of the average soldier General Bell had selected a position so strong that even a superior force would have found it impossible to dislodge him. General Corbin said: "I called the problem off because the men were very tired. When it was called off General Grant had a fine position, with three brigades coming up rapidly." The first serious casualty of the maneuvers occurred yesterday. Private Williams, of the Seventh Cavalry, a member of the Brown army, was shot in the right lung with a wad from a blank cartridge. The shot was fired by a soldier in a Tennessee regiment at short range, and was purely accidental and incident to the maneuvers. It is thought the wounded man will recover.

TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE.

Having voted to continue the stockyards struggle until better terms can be secured, the strike leaders in Chicago last night were in a quandary as to what the next move shall be. When the result of the vote of the men, defeating the proposition to return to work, was announced yesterday, it was stated by the union officials that a second ballot would be ordered at once. Shortly after the announcement was made, however, the plan was abandoned and efforts were begun to secure another conference with the packers. In this the strikers were unsuccessful, and then a second announcement was made that the order issued last week placing all meat on the unfair list would go into effect last night. While arrangements were being made to put the order into effect, it was suddenly discovered by some of the leaders that the Allied Trades Conference Board would have to give their consent to the order before it could be enforced and that it would be impossible to put the manifesto into effect last night as the Allied Trades Conference Board would not be able to arrange for a meeting of its members until today. It was then stated that the central organization would meet today at 11 o'clock to consider the question. Following the announcement that the strikers had voted to continue the strike, a meeting attended by representatives of all the packers was held at the offices of the National Packing Company. What took place at the conference is not known, but after the meeting it was stated by one of the packers that no opportunity would be given the labor leaders to present a proposition embracing arbitration, as was being planned by the strikers.

Senator Hoar had a comfortable night but gained no strength.

News of the Day.

Mr. W. W. Astor arrived in New York on the majestic yesterday, it being his first visit to his native city since he became a British subject.

Thomas E. Waggaman in Washington yesterday filed an amended answer in the bankruptcy proceedings instituted against him by three of the local national banks. In it he states that he "admits his inability to pay his debts," and says that he is "willing to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground."

Wm. E. Neal, under indictment at Louisville, Ky., for the murder last winter of assistant Commonwealth Attorney James K. Shrader, yesterday shot and killed his wife, Nellie Robinson Neal, and then ended his own life. Mrs. Neal was Nellie Robinson, daughter of Prof. William Robinson, of Hopkinsville, Ky.

Beldame, the great three-year-old filly, won the September stakes, one mile and three furlongs, at Sheephead Bay yesterday. She made practically all the running and won with ease. Ort Wells was decisively beaten, finishing third, with Graziaella second. In the opinion of many horsemen, Beldame's easy victory yesterday places her in a class by herself.

Burglars made a raid on Yackville, N. C., Tuesday night. They blew open the safe of County Treasurer J. A. Logan in his store and secured between \$8,000 and \$10,000. The safe in the postoffice was also blown open. Postmaster Mackie reports that over \$410 was stolen. The burglars secured tools from a blacksmith shop in the town. Co.uty Treasurer Logan offers a reward of \$2,000 for the capture of the burglars and money.

A body of 300 Hebrew strikers and sympathizers attacked 40 Greek strike-breakers on their return from work at a leather factory in Lynn, Mass., last night and caused a riot which the police had great difficulty in quelling. The strikers waited for the Greeks to leave their work. When attacked the Greeks drew files and clubs, and not only beat off their assailants but drove them down a side street. Intoxicated with their success they attacked a policeman in plain clothes, and when their leader was arrested they attempted to rescue him. Timely arrival of the reserves prevented further trouble. Two Hebrews and one Greek were arrested.

After an encounter with the militia, in which the soldiers were defeated, a mob took Horace Myles, the negro who murdered John Waldrop, an aged white man, from the jail at Huntsville, Ala., last night and hanged him. The negro was arrested yesterday morning and lodged in jail. Feeling ran high against the negro and Acting Governor Cunningham ordered out troops to prevent a lynching. The troops took possession of the jail and posted sentries about the building. Last night a great crowd rushed on the sentries, disarmed them and then attacked the jail. The mob succeeded in breaking into the ground floor of the jail, and the troops and the sheriff retreated to the upper floor, where the negro was confined. The leaders of the mob then proceeded to deliberately smoke out the sheriff and the soldiers. So effectual was the smoke that the soldiers soon surrendered, and the mob secured the prisoner.

Virginia News.

Rev. F. P. Berkley, pastor of the Baptist Church at Middleburg, has declined a call recently extended by the First Baptist Church of Winchester.

At a meeting of the Richmond city republican committee yesterday resolutions were adopted denouncing the federal officeholders in the party on the ground that they are trying to disrupt it by inducing a negro to run for Congress. The committee determined to send evidence against them to Washington and demand their removal.

Messrs. Davis & Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant this week to citizens of this State of the following patents: Percy H. Wilson, of Norfolk, for a flexible screen; Joel A. Copridge, of Roanoke, assignor of three-fourths to Perry Williamson, for a hot-water heater; George D. Witt Shoe Co., of Lynchburg, a trade-mark for leather boots and shoes.

Mr. C. C. Carlin, democratic elector for the Eighth district, will address the voters at Stafford C. H. on Monday, Sept. 12th. Owing to a previous appointment at Louisa Hon. John F. Rixey will not be present, but will go to the county later and make several speeches. Mr. Rixey will open his campaign at Louisa on Monday. Mr. Rixey will speak in every county in the district.

Acting Mayor A. Blair Antrim of Roanoke ordered a wholesale raid Tuesday night on the various gambling joints and houses of ill repute in the city. Clarence Coleman was arrested for running a gambling house and bailed in the sum of \$500. Nearly twenty houses of questionable character were pulled and the proprietors taken to the city jail. It is the first wholesale pulling of gamblers and women that has taken place in the past two years, and was done in the absence of Mayor Cutchin.

The cases were all postponed and the women gave bail in sums ranging from \$20 to \$50 each.

W. T. Harris, Wicker Armes, Dan H. Talley, Bud F. Pruitt, George C. Mills, R. J. Lynch and Whit Meyers were convicted in Danville yesterday in the Corporation Court of participation in the mob that several weeks ago attempted to lynch the negro Roy Seals, who was confined in the city jail charged with murder. The men were sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 each and to serve one day in jail. They were recently convicted in the Mayor's Court and the jail sentence fixed at 60 days. The case was appealed to the higher court. The men were marched out of the courtroom to the prison and will serve the time. They were placed in the same jail with the negro they attempted to lynch.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS CUNY,

"Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh of the Rectum cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure."

Signed before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON,

(Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CHARGED WITH WIFE-MURDER.

Arrest of Ex-Mayor McCue, of Charlottesville—Intense Excitement—Fears for Safety of Prisoner.

As had been anticipated, former Mayor J. Samuel McCue, of Charlottesville, was arrested yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock upon a warrant charging him with the willful murder of his wife, Mrs. Fannie McCue, upon the night of September 4. The arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by Commonwealth's Attorney Frank Gilmer, and was issued independently of the coroner's jury, which was then in session.

For three days the popular feeling against Mr. McCue has been increasing in intensity, and to prevent any danger of lynching, a strong guard has been placed about the jail, in which he is incarcerated.

The arrest was not a surprise, as the evidence before the jury showed that the relations between McCue and his wife had long been strained, and frequently marred by bitter quarrels. Testimony was given to the effect that McCue's intimacy with other women had much to do with these domestic quarrels; that he had before threatened her life with a pistol; that she had talked about getting a divorce, and had predicted the tragic end which had befallen her.

At yesterday evening's session of the coroner's jury the seal of secrecy was removed, and the public were admitted, packing the courtroom to suffocation.

Ernest R. Crawford, youngest brother of Mrs. McCue, was the first witness of the evening, and was easily the most dramatic. His testimony as to the relations between Mr. and Mrs. McCue and to Mr. McCue's habits was startling. He had boarded with his sister while he was a student at the university law school, and detailed his observations and his sister's statements to him. At times during his testimony witness was so choked by emotion that his voice broke and he had to pause. Said he in his testimony:

"She went on to tell me how when she was confined he was running to Richmond to see a woman there; how he had threatened her and told her to 'keep her mouth out of it.' He had pointed a pistol at her, and she told me that on more than one occasion he had followed her and pointed a revolver at her. Even when she was about to be confined he threatened her, and at that time was going to see another woman."

The witness said that when he boarded at the McCue home she was a splendid housekeeper and did all she could to make her home happy. She had told witness the first years of her married life were very happy, but the later years very unhappy.

When he, as a law student, was boarded there, he testified that she told him that she believed it would give her husband pleasure if she would commit suicide, but she did not intend to disgrace her children. She further stated that she would sue for a divorce, but for the reason that when a woman was divorced people generally blamed her. A further reason for not asking divorce was that she feared her husband would in that event secure custody of her children.

Witness said he had urged her to get a divorce, nevertheless, but she would not.

He referred with emotion to the death of her mother, and at that time he had told his brother that this sorrow was not the worst they would have to face. The mother had died a natural death, but witness feared and had predicted a tragic end for his sister. He was not the only one who had predicted it.

He said that conditions in the McCue household were "about as bad as they could be." "She had not only applied to her own brothers, but to his brothers," said Mr. Crawford.

While the jury was in session yesterday afternoon the arrest of McCue was made. Immediately upon the issue of the warrant Police Officers Grady and Eubank drove to the McCue residence, and without ceremony entered the house, where they proceeded directly to the sitting-room. There they found J. Samuel McCue, his brothers, Edward O. McCue and William McCue, and the children. Officer Grady, without preliminary statement other than the usual greetings, produced and read the warrant. When the warrant had been read amid intense silence, Mr. McCue said: "By the grace of God I will come out all right. Do your duty, gentlemen."

The children had begun crying as they realized the situation, and turning to them the prisoner, himself weeping, said:

"Do not be uneasy. I am not afraid of the consequences if I get a fair trial. I have committed no crime."

The father, against whom the awful charge of wife murder had just been lodged, then kissed the children good-by, all weeping at the affecting separation, and then turning to the officers, signified his willingness to accompany them, and with them and his two brothers left the room. The prisoner and the two brothers and a liverman then got in a vehicle and drove to the jail, two squares distant, where the prisoner was locked up. No application for bail has been made nor has the time for the preliminary hearing been fixed.

Last night every precaution had been taken to secure the prisoner's safety against mob violence, although it is believed that no lawless demonstration is likely.

The theory upon which the State depends to prove its charge of murder against McCue is built upon testimony showing domestic troubles between McCue and his wife for several years. An attempt will be made to prove that on the day of the tragedy the couple returned to their home in the city, after a brief absence, Mr. McCue coming from Washington and his wife from Rei Hill, in Albemarle county. That evening they attended services at the Presbyterian Church, and it was observed that they entered the edifice separately, Mrs. McCue some time before her husband, and that she was the first to leave it, her husband pausing to shake hands with some friends as he passed out. Thus Mrs. McCue reached home first. In less than half an hour she was dead, with a terrible gunshot wound in her breast, her nose broken by a blow from the fist or some dull instrument, a bruise on one ear, and bruises as if made by fingers about her throat.

It will be charged that in a quarrel after the arrival at the house the husband, in ungovernable anger, struck and choked his wife. She went to the bathroom, it is supposed, and turned on the water, which was found running by those who found her body. She washed her bruises, weeping in distress, and so unconsciously that a colored man reading a paper across the alley heard her.

It is the theory that, stung with a sense of humiliation and enraged, she returned to the bedroom to upbraid her husband, carrying with her for her defense the baseball bat, and in defending herself she struck her husband a glancing blow on the cheek, retreating to the bathroom, whither he followed with his room, delivering the fatal shot while she was on her knees begging and screaming for mercy.

The story told by McCue is to the effect that upon the night of the murder an assassin suddenly appeared in his room, carrying as his weapon a baseball bat, which was the property of one of the McCue children, and which had been standing in a corner of little Ruby McCue's room across the hall from the father's bedroom. Husband and wife were undressing to retire and the former was removing his shirt when the murderous assailant rushed in. Mr. McCue ran to and possessed himself of a Winchester shotgun; Mrs. McCue screamed just as her husband was felled by a blow from the bat on the right cheek and temple. Recovering consciousness, so the ex-mayor's story goes, he hurried to the phone and summoned his brother, Dr. Frank C. McCue, who lives on the same street. He did not know where his wife was. The last he knew was that she had screamed an instant before he became unconscious. He summoned Thomas Williams and requested him to bring Mrs. Williams and his daughter.

"They are killing us," he said. He also communicated with the police.

Such is the story Mr. McCue told those who arrived on the scene. The colored boy in the rear of the house heard the shot, dressed hurriedly, and entered the house by the front door. He found Mr. McCue at the telephone. He states that immediately after the shot he heard some one running down the stairs and up again. The alleged weak point in the story, according to the theory of the police, was the claim made by McCue to the effect that he had been knocked senseless for an interval long enough for the assassin to work his will with Mrs. McCue and to escape, although his face showed only a very slight wound, little or no bruise, and no trace of a blow on the temple. The unconsciousness, it is said, could have been of very brief duration, since the stable boy, dressing in the utmost haste, found his master already recovering and at the telephone when he (the stable boy) got to the front door.

The theory of robbery finds no support with the detectives. There is no evidence that, if a robber committed the deed, he was armed. His only weapons were Mr. McCue's weapons.

J. S. McCue was born in 1862, and went to the University of Virginia as a student in 1881. After his student days were over he established himself as a member of the Charlottesville bar in partnership with Samuel B. Woods. In a few years the firm dissolved, since in time he has practiced law on his own account. He has amassed a fortune, it is believed, chiefly through wise real-estate investments. He was three times Mayor of Charlottesville, his last term closing August 30.

Nineteen years ago he married Miss Fannie Crawford, a daughter of the late Dr. William Crawford, of Mount Sidney, Augusta county. He has four children, the youngest a girl of 10. The others are boys.

Today's Telegraphic News

CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST

Rome, Sept. 8.—The Liberia asserts that the Russian detachments of troops have refused to continue the march to the north beyond Mukden as they are completely overcome with fatigue. General Kuropatkin, it is stated, has established troops in the small fortifications about Mukden.

Wei Hai Wei, Sept. 8.—Firing was heard at sea last night. Boats outside the harbor report seeing flashes distinctly. No further information is at present obtainable.

London, Sept. 8.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company wires that news has been received there of the capture of large quantities of guns and ammunition by the Japanese, during the retreat of the Russians from Liyang. The Mikado's forces are said to have captured 132 wagons of provisions and 36 wagons of ammunition, at Hankiao and 97 field guns, most of them unspiked, and several thousand small arms at Chang-Kia-Husso.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—No official information has as yet been received, or if it has, it has not been made public, regarding the position of the Russian troops about Mukden. Unofficial reports are plentiful, but cannot be in any way confirmed. One result of this lack of official news is a large crop of wild rumors. One of these rumors has it that the Russians have defeated the Mikado's forces and that General Kuropatkin is among those killed. Still another report is that the two Japanese generals have been taken prisoner with their entire forces. A third report asserts that the Russians have retired, while a fourth denies this and asserts that an artillery battle is in progress along the railway.

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Tientsin states that the commandant of the Russian fortress at Vladivostok has ordered all non-combatants to depart as a Japanese attack on the fortress by land and sea is expected.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—A brief dispatch was today received from General Kuropatkin, dated 6:30 yesterday evening. The dispatch states that General Kuropatkin is about 27 miles east of the railway, while Gen. Oku is about twenty miles west of the line. The general staff here expects a decisive battle. Kuropatkin's dispatch confirms the belief that the rear guard is still distant from Mukden. He says this portion of his force extends seventeen miles south of Mukden. Fighting, he says, is continuous.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—It is reported that a fight is now in progress south of Mukden. The Russian losses thus far are said to have exceeded a thousand killed and wounded. It is stated that in the retreat from Liyang the Russians abandoned about eighty cannon.

London, Sept. 8.—Dispatches from the seat of war near Mukden this morning were sensational. The belief is fast gaining ground that the greater portion of Kuropatkin's army is still to the south of the stronghold, possibly effectually cut off. This belief is based on the fact that dispatches have been received from Mukden, but in no case is anything said of the arrival there of the main force. Dispatches from St. Petersburg say the feeling of depression is becoming more pronounced in all quarters. The

feeling of uncertainty was reflected in the stock market today by the decline of consols from 88½ to 88, and a general atmosphere of depression.

Chefoo, Sept. 8.—Chinese who left Port Arthur on September 5th and arrived here today report heavy fighting at the Port on September 3d. The Russians, they state, allowed the Japanese to approach close to the east and west flank and then opened a heavy fire compelling the Mikado's troops to retire. A regiment of Russian cavalry and another regiment of Japanese met in the contest, and after a hot encounter, the Japanese cavalry were driven back. The Chinese report that the Russians are buying up all the unused Chinese shells obtainable at fifty cents each. This would indicate that the Russian ammunition is running low.

The Maneuvers.

Corps Headquarters, Gainesville, Va., Sept. 8.—This morning, Gen. Bell, commander of the Brown army, began his attack upon the Blue army, Gen. Grant, for the purpose of forcing his way toward Washington, the supposed ultimate object being an assault upon the capital of the United States. This is the second and last of the maneuver problems. Owing to the exhausted condition of the troops after the past two days' movements, the beginning of the second problem was set for nine o'clock. General Corbin felt that it was necessary for the troops to get a good rest.

The scheme of this problem, which must be solved by 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, is as follows: Gen. Bell commands the advance division of the Brown army at Thoroughfare, the main body of which is supposed to be at Front Royal under orders to concentrate at Gainesville. He is to attack and, if possible, capture or destroy Gen. Grant's division of Blues before re-enforcements can reach the latter. Gen. Grant will endeavor to hold Manassas until the imaginary supports can reach him from Annandale.

The Brown commander is to engage the Blues as quickly as possible, knowing that his own re-enforcements will arrive before the enemy can be re-enforced.

Although Gen. Grant's forces managed to penetrate the defensive lines of the Brown army just before the end of the first problem, the strategy of Gen. Bell, commanding the Browns, has been highly commended on all sides.

After the termination of hostilities yesterday some destruction was done to property by the troops on the return march to their camps. Apple orchards were robbed and wherever any food could be found it was taken by the hungry men. During this march some of the militiamen shot away the remainder of their blank ammunition. At Gainesville it became necessary to send a troop of regular cavalry from corps headquarters to guard the road and prevent serious depredations by the returning soldiers.

At Wellington members of the First South Carolina infantry of the Blue army last night robbed a store and destroyed considerable property. When this was reported to General Corbin it was ordered that the proprietor be fully reimbursed for his loss and that the money be deducted from the pay of the regiment which committed the depredation.

As the two armies were nearly 15 miles apart this morning it is hardly thought probable that there will be much fighting today beyond cavalry skirmishing. The larger part of the time will be consumed in marching to the positions selected by the commanders. At nine o'clock soldiers in heavy marching order, began marching over the dusty roads and through the fields and the woods to their positions. The Brown forces are smarting under the decision of the chief umpire yesterday, that the Blues managed to break through their line of defense and will make every endeavor to turn the tables on enemy.

The Editors at Rosemont

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The visit of the democratic editors to Judge Parker at Rosemont today was one of the most interesting incidents of the present canvass. A large assemblage was present to witness the reception and to listen to the speech of Mr. Charles W. Knapp and the response of Judge Parker. Joseph Daniels, of North Carolina, chairman of the democratic editorial conference, told Judge Parker that the gathering represented 5,000 democratic editors and introduced Editor Charles W. Knapp, of the St. Louis Republic, who addressed the nominee on behalf of his editorial brethren. Mr. Knapp, among other things, said: "We thank you particularly, Judge Parker, for the manly declaration that you will not be a candidate for a second term if you are elected President. We welcome in this avowed introduction of a new and vital issue in politics and unhesitatingly give it our endorsement and support. It supplements and completes that vigorous manifestation of your individuality which the telegram to the St. Louis convention forcibly conveyed." His speech was loudly applauded. Judge Parker was cheered lustily as he began the delivery of his reply: "It is indeed a great pleasure," said the judge, "to welcome to Rosemont this body of representatives of the great American press, one of the mighty forces in the upbuilding and strengthening of a sturdy American citizenship."

There are questions of great import to be passed upon by the people in November, questions that it will be your duty and, therefore, I am sure, your pleasure, as well, to present honestly and so clearly that the people will understand them." The remainder of Parker's speech was an arraignment of the republican party and a comparison of the eight years democratic rule to the recklessness displayed by the republicans during the same period of time. The facts and figures he produced were incontrovertible, and his speech was listened to with close attention and punctuated with earnest applause. In conclusion he said: "The coming election is not to be determined by the September vote in hopelessly republican States, where local issues and candidates, even, are gravely handicapped, but the result in Vermont on Tuesday administers us, and there can be no harm in giving voice to the admonition, that a harmonious co-operation of all and the elimination of personal, factional and unimportant differences involving no surrender of principle are essential to success."

After the speech-making the editors rambled about the Rosemont lawn for an hour, while the band played patriotic airs, and few who had not previously had a chance gazed the nominee by the hand, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Hall, and Miss Hall, sister of the Rev. Judge's son-in-law.

and several others, friends of the family, held an impromptu reception under the swings near the house greeting each newspaper man and accepting confidential assurances of a residence in the White House with graceful equanimity.

State Central Committee.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 8.—Chairman Ellyson today issued a call for a meeting of the State central committee to be held here at 8 o'clock next Tuesday night. He will then announce a new executive committee. A long list of appointments have been made for Lieut. Gov. Willard in the campaign.

Plunged Over Precipice.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 8.—The fearful race of a runaway Pennsylvania freight train, seven miles from Gallitzin tunnel, to the Horseshoe curve, ended when the engine and half of the train rolled over the precipice at the western end of the curve early today. Two trainmen were killed and six injured. For miles the crew tried in vain to regain control of the train. The engine is buried under the engine and a dozen cars at the foot of the hill, while twenty cars are piled up on the track. The train was composed of 34 cars of coal, and was running down the steep grade of the mountain on the main line. It had successfully rounded the curve at Kittaning point, although running at a terrific rate of speed. A short distance farther on, the engine shot over an embankment 250 feet high, carrying with it the majority of the loaded cars. The crew had been jumping off since the train was seen to be beyond control, and in this way several lives were saved. The engineer remained at his post, making a vain endeavor to use the air brakes and went over with the train. The cars that followed the engine over the embankment were broken to splinters, and the coal and shattered timbers were piled high at the bottom of the embankment.

Famous Executioner Dead.

Paris, Sept. 8.—Deibler, the noted French executioner died at Autelle, today, at the age of 81. Deibler was one of the most eccentric men of France. One of his strange acts was the manufacturing of a ring made of the iron extracted from the blood of each of those at whose death he officiated. When a condemned man had been executed Deibler would take a little of his blood in a receptacle. This blood was subjected to a chemical process and the iron extracted therefrom. These infinitesimal specks were melted up and the whole welded into a ring which he wore on his little finger. His intention was that at his death the ring should be given to the Academy of Science.

Murder and Robbery.

New York, Sept. 8.—S. S. Butler, 65 years old, night clerk of the Greek hotel at 30 East 42d street, was murdered during last night and his safe rifled. The murder was discovered this morning by Manager Ringer, of the hotel, who found Butler lying in a pool of blood, with his head and face badly battered, evidently by a club or some blunt instrument. Percy Howard, 28 years old, a bell boy of the hotel, is missing, and a general alarm has been sent out for his arrest. The motive was undoubtedly robbery, as the safe and desk in Butler's office had been cleaned out, about \$250 worth of money and